

Emergency Support Function #3 Public Works and Engineering

Primary District Agencies:	Department of Public Works
Support District Agencies:	Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs District Department of Transportation Emergency Management Agency Office of Property Management Water and Sewer Authority
Lead Federal Agency:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

ESF #3—Public Works and Engineering provides technical advice and evaluation, engineering services, contracting for construction management and inspection, contracting for the emergency repair of water and wastewater treatment facilities, potable water and ice, and emergency power support to assist the city in meeting goals related to lifesaving and life-sustaining actions, damage mitigation, and recovery activities following a public emergency.

B. Scope

ESF #3 activities include the following:

1. Participation in pre-public emergency activities, such as pre-positioning of equipment assessment teams and contractors, and deployment of other advance elements.
2. Participation in needs/damage assessments immediately following a public emergency.
3. Emergency clearance of debris to enable reconnaissance of the damaged areas and passage of emergency personnel and equipment for lifesaving, property protection, and health and safety.
4. Management of debris removal and disposal from public property.

5. Provision of expedient emergency access routes to damaged waterways for emergency access to public emergency victims.
6. Emergency restoration of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems.
7. Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by state or local governments as immediate hazards to public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations (e.g., temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished).
8. Emergency contracting to support public health and safety, such as providing for potable water, ice, and power.
9. Technical assistance, including inspection of private residential structures and commercial structures.
10. Support to other ESFs as outlined in the District Response Plan (DRP).
11. Provision of basic sanitation support, street cleaning, litter can removal, fleet services, parking enforcement, and towing of illegally parked or abandoned vehicles.

II. Policies

- A. The roles and responsibilities of the Department of Public Works (DPW), District Department of Transportation (DDOT), Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), the Office of Property Management (OPM), and the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) must be closely coordinated to execute ESF #3.
- B. Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Standard Operating Procedures for Debris and Wreckage Removal (January 2001) provides guidance for planning, coordinating, and implementing the debris wreckage removal process following a public emergency.

III. Situation

A. Disaster Condition

In a public emergency, damage to public works and engineered systems may be significant. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Public utilities may be damaged and be partially or fully inoperable. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. A public emergency may affect the lives of many local response personnel and their facilities and prevent

them from performing their prescribed emergency duties. Similarly, equipment in the immediate emergency area may be damaged or inaccessible. Sufficient resources may not be available to local agencies to meet emergency requirements. Federal assistance may be required to identify and deploy resources from outside the affected area to ensure a timely, coordinated effective response.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Access to emergency areas will be dependent upon the reestablishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance for access and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
2. Early damage assessments will be general and incomplete and may be inaccurate. Rapid assessment of the emergency area is required to determine critical needs and to estimate potential workload or requirements for federal assistance.
3. To minimize threats to public health, emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances will be needed to dispose of emergency debris and materials from demolition activities. Under federal regulations, local authorities are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances. Federal agencies are responsible for complying with appropriate federal environmental and historic preservation statutes.
4. Significant numbers of personnel having engineering and construction skills and construction equipment and materials will be required from outside the disaster area.
5. Primary agencies and support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities, as applicable, in addition to missions received under the authority of the DRP.
6. With the loss of essential public services, basic needs such as refrigeration, electrical power, and water may be lost. Expedient temporary means to provide power, water, and ice supplies must be provided by ESF #3.
7. In terrorist incidents, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), leadership of crisis management functions will be taken on by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), specifically related to assuming control during debris removal operations. This will be included in the Debris Removal Plan, to be developed.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The agencies that comprise ESF #3 will execute their respective authorities and program responsibilities during and immediately following a public emergency. ESF #3 will be represented in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and activities will be tracked and monitored. The ESF #3 team will provide damage information to ESF #5—Information and Planning for overall damage assessment, the damage situation, and ESF activities. Support agency representatives will collaborate with District field personnel to coordinate support with their agencies through agency operations centers, as necessary.

B. Organization

- 1. DPW Emergency Operations Center (DPW EOC)**—As the primary agency, DPW will operate from its EOC at the Reeves Center. DPW may request support agency liaison representatives to report to its EOC if the public emergency situation warrants.
- 2. EMA Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**—DPW and the Water and Sewer Authority (WASA) will provide the necessary representation at the EOC and the Consequence Management Team (CMT) Liaison Officer will remain at the EOC until deactivated or released by the CMT Director.
- 3. Interagency Liaisons**—DPW will coordinate with EMA to ensure that necessary representatives are immediately provided for the formation of any interagency coordination groups that are established based on the magnitude and scope of the public emergency. The damage assessment representative will be an infrastructure specialist.

C. Notification

1. Primary Agency

The EMA EOC will notify DPW of a public emergency situation. DPW will then immediately notify the appropriate emergency response team members within their agencies. The EMA EOC and the DPW EOC will communicate to ensure that each is aware of the situation.

2. Support Agencies

Upon occurrence of a public emergency and/or notification of DRP activation, DPW EOC will designate the lead agency and instruct the lead response points-of-contact to implement the local notification plans.

D. Response Actions

1. Initial Actions

The member agencies of ESF #3 will execute their programs in accordance with their operations plans and concurrently prepare to send representatives to the EMA EOC to coordinate the functions of ESF #3. If there is a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster, a liaison will be provided to the Disaster Field Office (DFO) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will send a liaison to the EOC and DPW to coordinate public works activities.

2. Continuing Actions

ESF #3 will continue to staff the EOC as long as there is a requirement to coordinate among ESF #3 support agencies and EMA.

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary District Agency

Department of Public Works (DPW)—DPW will be fully mobilized during public emergencies to ensure the continuity of District services to citizens. In addition, DPW will participate in the EOC with representatives from appropriate District agencies. With respect to all emergencies, DPW will coordinate activities from the EOC with direction from the Mayor and key District officials from the CMT. DPW will provide overall information to ESF #5—Information and Planning on emergency access routes, which include streets, roads, bridges, waterways, and any other facilities necessary for passage of rescue personnel, as well as solid waste disposal.

B. Support District Agencies

- 1. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)**—DCRA will cooperate in the coordination effort of EMA for District-wide emergencies where DCRA is deemed an appropriate agency to assist in emergency responses operations. DCRA will participate with other agencies in the preparation of damage survey reports and damage assessments. DCRA will provide inspection and emergency restoration of critical private and public buildings and private residential structures.
- 2. District Department of Transportation (DDOT)**—DDOT will take measures to provide expedient emergency access routes, which includes repairs to damaged streets, bridges, and ports, and assist in procurement and execution of contracting for construction management and inspection services. DPW will provide licensed drivers and vehicles for transportation

assistance in emergency or routine situations. DPW will analyze and report on the transportation infrastructure accessibility level for transport of relief services and supplies. DPW will clear emergency access routes to permit a sustained flow of emergency relief.

3. **Emergency Management Agency (EMA)**—EMA will receive and assemble damage reports from all sources and prepare an incident report for the CMT. The CMT will assess the impact of the public emergency on present and future District operations. District agencies will execute their functions in a timely manner and notify the EOC of any degradation. In the event of a public emergency and agencies operating in contingency mode, the ESF liaison Officer will notify the EOC of its interim processing capabilities and ability to execute its responsibilities.
4. **Office of Property Management (OPM)**—OPM will be the lead agency in implementing facilities management. This includes emergency restoration of critical public facilities, building security, maintenance and repairs, custodial services, and snow removal. This also includes energy management, which is the purchasing and distribution of fuel oil. Energy services will also track utility services within the District government. OPM's Facilities Operations Maintenance Administration (FOMA) can assist in restoring facilities. OPM and WASA are jointly responsible for the emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by the District governments as immediate hazards to public health and safety or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations such as temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished.
5. **Water and Sewer Authority (WASA)**—WASA will provide to the public emergency distribution of potable water, the collection of wastewater and storm water, the delivery of wastewater to the wastewater treatment facility, and the treatment of wastewater. WASA will provide overall information to ESF #5—Information and Planning on supply of adequate amounts of water, temporary restoration of water supply systems, wastewater, and the provision of water for fire fighting. WASA will provide expedient emergency access routes to waterways. WASA will provide emergency restoration of critical water and sewer facilities, including the temporary restoration of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems. WASA and OPM are jointly responsible for the emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by the District governments as immediate hazards to public health and safety or as necessary to facilitate lifesaving operations (temporary protective measures to abate immediate hazards to the public for health and safety reasons until demolition is accomplished).

C. Lead Federal Agency

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)—USACE is the lead federal agency for ESF #3 under the Federal Response Plan (FRP) and will provide direct, technical, and other support to the District through the District counterpart ESF, ESF #3 and through the District's lead agency for ESF #3, DPW. Coordination with all federal agencies that have a support role to ESF #3 will be accomplished by USACE in accordance with the FRP.

Upon the declaration of an emergency or major disaster by the President under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act as Amended, April 1999, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal departments and agencies will implement the FRP. Initially, these agencies will operate out of the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC). Later, when the DFO is established near the disaster area, the agency ESF representatives that comprise the Emergency Response Team (ERT) will be in the DFO.

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